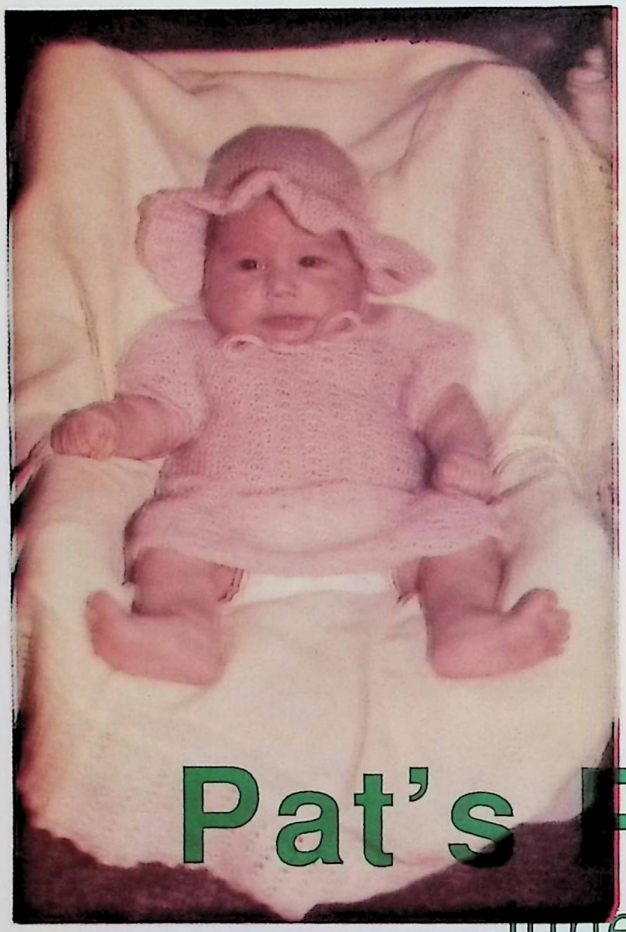

Pat's Patterns

June, 1991

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All ads must be paid in advance. Per issue insertion rates: classifieds 10 cents per word; 1/8 page $10; 1/4 page $25; 1/2 page $60; 1/1 page $130. Ads must be in our hand the 10th of the month prior to the issue date.

We require a signed statement affirming the originality of each pattern and article printed in this publication and will not be held liable for any real or imagined copyright infringements.

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The *baby's dress and bonnet* which are modeled so prettily in the cover photograph are included in this issue. Please turn to page 4 for the complete knitting details.

Photograph # 1 shows the interesting colors and pattern which Sandy Jackson carefully chose for her *Bulky Babyghan*. The knitting how-to's are on page 6. Please also welcome Sandy Jackson to our staff as a writer. She has written for my *Simply:Passap* magazine nearly from its inception, so it is nice to see her contributions for the Japanese machines. She hails from 5400 Del Ray, Las Vegas, NV 89102, so drop her a line of encouragement.

Photo # 2 is *Just a Short Sleeve Top*, which was designed by Marian Reynolds. Instructions are on page 6.

In photo # 3 Tina models Pat Wetzel's glitzy blouse. Please turn to page 16 for the knitting instructions.

A Chat with Pat

Let me sit down and catch my breath! Since my last letter to you, life has been a whirlwind here. In mid-April we "did" our fourth "pow wow", we got Ariel, and had a nice visit with our elder son and his family. And nearly every day in May has one or more appointments scheduled.

Back-pedaling a bit, our seminar was a great success even though the economy caused low attendance. Lois (Blystone) has already scheduled next year's "pow wow" for May 2 & 3, 1992 - same location as before. Be sure to put that information on your calendar. Some of this year's participants complained that Lois, Sylvia, and I didn't do enough demonstrations. We promise to show you more next year.

Just a few days before the seminar petite Ariel was born and now shares our home with the two older girls. She's going to be a heartbreaker when she gets a bit older, I am sure, because she is surely cute! She is a very pleasant baby, but still it will be a little bit difficult trying to get all of my work done and still meet her needs.

As I am keying this in, the older girls are studying together and I am listening to Garth Brooks' CD *No Fences*. Carl is in the print shop trying to jerryrig the thermostat for the glue machine to get by until a new part can be ordered and installed. Keep your fingers crossed, because if the glue won't melt you will find staples holding this issue together instead of glue.

What kind of knitter are you? Do you knit something each month or do you put your machine in the closet during the summer? If you take time off from knitting you probably forget some techniques and feel a bit like a beginner when you sit down at the knitting machine after a vacation away from it. Well, in my case I have to alternate between Japanese machines and the Passap, so while I'm knitting on one machine I'm getting rusty on the other!

I told you that May is a busier-than-usual month, but the kicker is that I have jury duty the week of May 20. This is going to present all sorts of problems if I am chosen to serve, but I feel it is my patriotic duty to do so. I tried once to be a humanitarian and "give" blood. After doing the paperwork then sitting and waiting about an hour for my turn, no nurse could find my pulse. A doctor finally did (thankfully, since I was beginning to think death had set in and I hadn't noticed). But due to my low blood pressure I was not permited to donate blood. Maybe I'll get to suffer through a trial or two, what do you think?

Speaking of patriotism, I believe we should all excercise our right to vote. Once, there were some good, qualified people who ran for public office. Now, however, it seems that each candidate has some sort of nefarious past. On each ballot I can quickly pick out the candidates that I do **not** want to win, but sometimes can't decide who should get my vote for the office. I think the method of voting should be changed. Wouldn't it be easier if we could vote **against** each of the candidates that we know would be wrong in the office, thus letting the winner be the individual who gets the least amount of flack?!

Ever notice how one thing leads to another? Since we are talking about politics, and the post office is operated by the government I have to tell you the latest bit of stupidity. The April issue had several ads on the back page, two of which were for some of Sylvia Stewart's books. An ignorant employee in Johnstown, PA and another one somewhere in Massachusetts sent a total of five issues to Sylvia, even though they were addressed to individuals who live in WV, AL, PA, and MA!! Those poor postal workers need some basic training in recognizing an address label. Even my postmaster agreed that this was an example of stupidity at work (or sleeping?), and filed a complaint on my behalf.

I was excruciatingly angry when this happened. It seems that I am paying more for poorer service. You and I suffer. If you miss getting an issue due to the incompetence of some post office employee, you and I both lose money. But do you see that when you don't get an issue it is because it has been lost somewhere along the way by an inept worker.

I didn't plan to orate, so will turn to more pleasant subjects.

Did you know that Niagara Falls is one of the seven wonders of the world? Did you also know that people travel from all points of the globe to view the majesty of the falls? Last Sunday Carl, Patty, and I set off early in the morning for a visit to this scenic area. The tour we took was comprehensive and quite interesting. Patty enjoyed herself immensely and learned much. This was a second visit for Carl and me, but in the thirty-four years that have elapsed between trips many changes have taken place in the area. I guess that's an example of progress at work.

By now you are probably tired of reading my commentaries and are ready to see what the rest of the magazine holds. As you leaf through the pages you are sure to find much of interest. Enjoy!

This is the time of the year for our spring break. The next issue will be the July/August combo and will be taken to the post office about July 21. This means that you will receive it exactly two months after you got this issue. You might want to make a note here of when to expect the next issue _____

I hope each one of you has a great spring and summer with several opportunities to relax and get away from monotonous routine. Until our next chat, happy knitting!

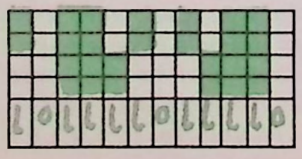
Pat

Baby's Dress & Bonnet

Lois Blystone
RR 1, Box 199 - Creekside, PA 15732

The day my granddaughter was born I was so excited to have a little girl to knit for that I knitted the swatch within the hour. I didn't get started on the dress until the next morning, but I had everything ready to go. I finished it that afternoon and took it to the hospital that evening. It had been so long since I had knitted for an infant that I wasn't sure of the size, so I dug out all the charts and books I could find to get measurements. I wanted it newborn size even if it didn't fit her very long. Well, it didn't! It fit just right for them to bring her home in, but when we put it back on in four weeks to get this picture she had all but outgrown it. I have changed the pattern to include several sizes. As I write this Angela is four months old already. They grow so fast, but it sure is fun being a grandma.

Photograph: see the cover
Yarn: a single strand Tamm Suavi or similar 2/20 weight yarn
Gauge: the bodice and bonnet are knitted in stockinet and this gauge is 7.5 stitches and 10.5 rows per inch; the skirt, sleeves, and hat brim are knitted in tuck stitch and this gauge is 8.5 stitches and 14.25 rows = 1"
Tension: 7 for stockinet; 8 for tuck stitch
Machine: Standard 4.5 mm
Sizes: 6 mos/16" chest; 12 mos/18" chest; 18 mos/19" chest; 24 mos/21" chest
Design: 290 in *Stitch World.* One repeat is shown below. Notice that some needles are out of work. Other tuck designs could be used if you match the gauge.



SKIRT (front and back alike)

Pull 154, 170, 188, 204 needles out and arrange according to tuck needle set up. Do an e-wrap cast on on the remaining needles and knit 1 row. Do another e-wrap row on top of the stitches. Knit 1 more row and repeat the e-wrap one more time. This helps keep the edge from curling. Start the tuck stitch and knit to row 122, 136, 150, 164. Bind off 5 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows then decrease 1 stitch each side of every other row 4 times. Continue even to row 14, 22, 24, 28. Scrap off the stitches and rehang onto 60, 68, 72, 80 needles. there will not be any needles out of work for the bodice. It is knit in stockinet so the stitches will have to be flipped over so the purl side of the skirt will be the right side.

BODICE FRONT

Knit to row 8, 12, 20, 26. Bind off the center 14 stitches for all sizes and divide the work. Knit, decreasing 1 stitch at the neck edge every other row 7 times then even to row 26. Scrap off the shoulder stitches. Repeat for the other side of the neckline.

BODICE BACK

The skirt is knitted the same and after the stitches are doubled up and back on the machine. RC000. Knit 4 rows then put half the stitches in hold. On the remaining half knit to row 34, 38, 46, 52. Scrap off these stitches. Reset the row counter to 004 and knit the same number of rows on the other side.

Rehang the front and back with right sides together and bind off, joining the shoulders and finishing the back neck. This will have to be done in two steps so you will have the back opening.

NECKBAND

Cast on 84 stitches and knit 12 rows, evenly decreasing the tension down to 5 then back up. Hang a hem from the cast on row. Pick up stitches from the dress neckline, starting at the center back and going to the center front and bind them off and lift from the sinker posts. Then pick up the other hald of the neckline and hang on the remaining band stitches and bind them off.

SLEEVES (knit in tuck stitch)

Since the purl side is to be used as the right side I did not pick up stitches from the dress to knit the sleeve. Cast on 72, 88, 104, 118 stitches and knit 26 rows in the tuck pattern. Even though there is some shaping in the dress, I didn't do any cap shaping on the sleeve. Pick up stitches from the dress with the right side against the sleeve. Bind off to join the sleeve.

SLEEVE BAND (stockinet)

Cast on 36, 40, 42, 46 stitches and knit 12 rows at tension 6. Hang a hem from the cast on rows. Pick

up stitches from the bottom of the sleeve with the purl side facing the band. Ease the sleeve evenly on top of the band stitches and bind off all stitches.

Repeat for the other sleeve.

FINISHING

Crochet along the sides of the back opening and add button loops on the last row. Sew the buttons in place. Sew the underarm seams. Lightly steam the bottom edge to keep it from curling.

BONNET

The pattern is written slightly larger than the one in the photo. The one I made was almost too small when it was knit! The directions are for just one size. You can change the size by changing the tension.

Brim (tuck stitch)

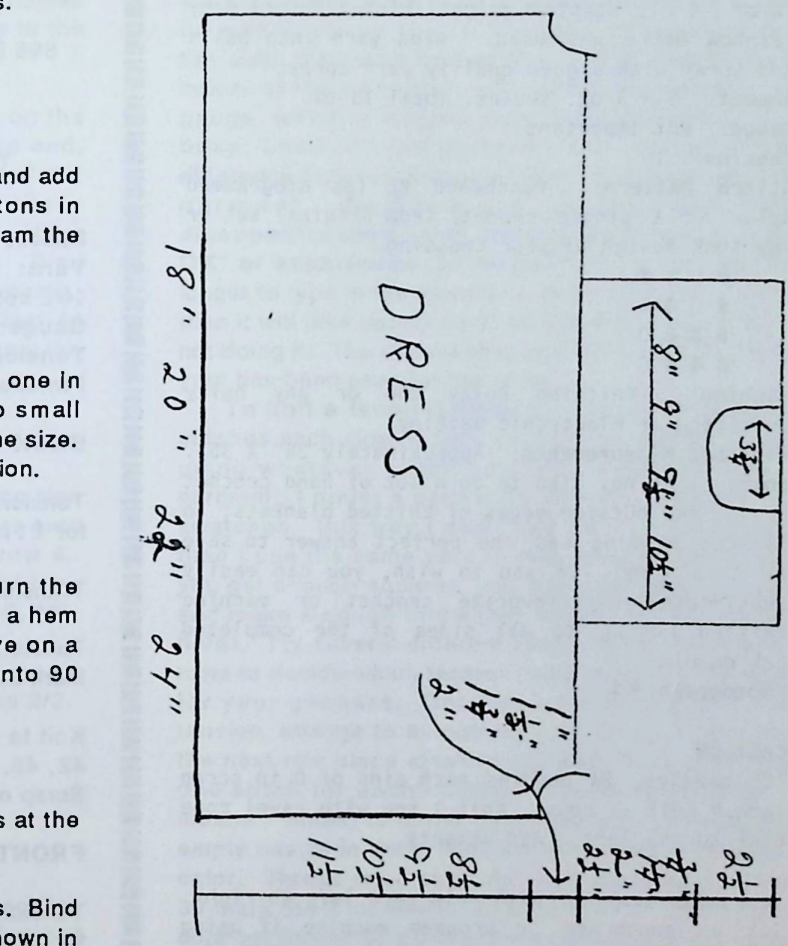
Cast on 130 stitches and knit 40 rows. Turn the stitches over (purl side is right side). Hang a hem from the cast on row. Knit 1 row and remove on a garter bar. Double up the stitches to fit onto 90 needles.

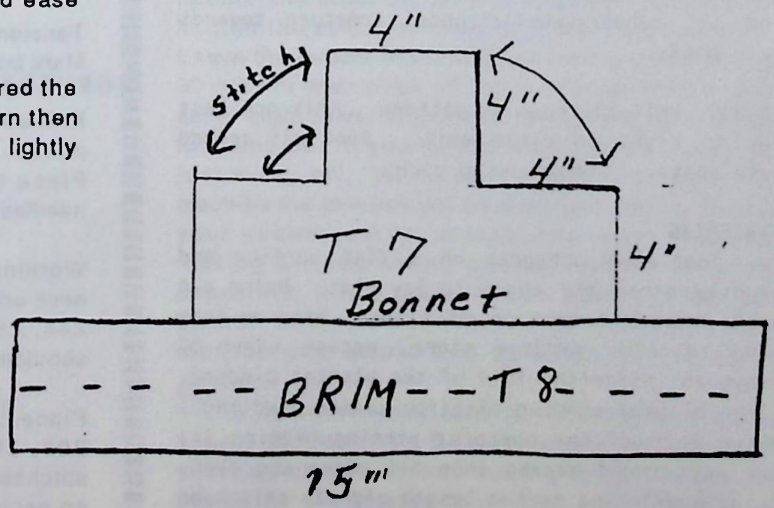
Crown (stockinet)

Knit 40 rows in stockinet. Bind off 30 stitches at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

RC000. Knit 40 rows on the remaining stitches. Bind off these stitches. Sew the back seams as shown in the diagram. Cast on 70 stitches and knit 10 rows at tension 7. Hang a hem from the cast on row. Pick up stitches from the bottom edge of the hat and ease onto these band stitches, then bind them off.

Knit two 12" cords and attach for ties. I gathered the end on the brim in with a separate piece of yarn then stitched it to the hat where the tie attaches. I lightly steamed the brim to make the fold.





BULKY BABYGHAN
Sandy Jackson

Yarn: 4-Ply Worsted Weight; Wintuk Natura Baby Rainbow Ombre was used. Wind yarn into balls and spray with a good quality yarn spray.
Amount: 5 - 3 oz. skeins, total 15 oz.
Gauge: Not Important
Tension: 10
Stitch Pattern: Punchcard #2 (as diagrammed below as a single repeat) from original set or any tuck design of your choosing.

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■ 0 ■ ■
■ 0 ■ ■
■ ■ ■ 0
■ ■ ■ 0
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Machine: Knitking Bulky 260 or any bulky punchcard or electronic machine.
Finished Measurements: Approximately 36" X 36".
Note: I do not like to do a lot of hand crochet around the outside edges of knitted blankets; so blanket binding was the perfect answer to save me that time. If you so wish, you can easily substitute your favorite crochet or machine knitted edging to all sides of the completed babyghan.
Photograph: #1

CAST ON:
108 needles, 54 needles each side of 0 in scrap yarn. Knit 12 rows. Knit 1 row with ravel cord back to the left. Add weights.

"e" wrap cast on with main yarn left to right. Set up punchcard or program machine if using Compuknit Bulky. Press both part buttons and move carriage to the right without yarn to select the needles. Press both tuck buttons, and set rubber wheels under armature towards gate posts.

RC 000, knit 233 rows in pattern. Knit one last row to right on plain knit. Bind off around gate posts. Remove scrap yarn.

FINISHING
Lay completed babyghan on a flat surface and lightly steam the edges to lay flat. Using a 4 yard purchased package of blanket binding from your favorite yardage store, encase edges of babyghan inside the fold of the blanket binding. (Iron blanket binding flat for easier handling.) Miter each of the corners, pinning binding all the way around making sure all edges are even. Using a wide and medium length zig-zag stitch on your sewing machine, stitch close to the inside edge of the blanket binding. Wash and dry on delicate to soften.

Just A Short Sleeve Top

Marlan Reynolds - Knittens
596 Dartmouth St. - South Dartmouth MA 02748

This is easy to knit - great for beginners.

Photo: # 2 on page 2
Yarn: use what is needed to get the gauge (double 14/2 cotton or most any fingering yarn)
Gauge: 8 stitches and 11 rows = 1"
Tension: try 7
Finished chest: 34", 36", 38", 40", 42"

BACK

Tension 2/2. Cast on 136, 144, 152, 160, 168 stitches for 1:1 rib. Rib 36 rows.

Transfer all stitches to the main bed.

Tension 7. Knit even to row 156, 156, 156, 162, 162. Mark both sides for underarm.

Knit to row 244, 244, 250, 256, 256. Scrap off 38, 42, 46, 50, 54 stitches at each end for shoulders. Scrap off the center 60 stitches for the back neck.

FRONT

Tension 2/2. Cast on 136, 144, 152, 160, 168 stitches for 1:1 rib. Rib 36 rows.

Transfer all stitches to the main bed.

Tension 7. Knit even to row 156, 156, 156, 162, 162. Mark both sides for underarm.

Knit even to row 208, 208, 214, 220, 220. Place a marker on center of garment between needles 1 & 1. Place the center 40 needles in hold. Place all needles left of the center 40 needles also in hold.

Working on one side only, decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge every other row 10 times. Knit to row 244, 244, 250, 256, 256. Scrap these stitches off for shoulder. Scrap off the center 40 stitches.

Place carriage on the left. Return row counter to 208, 208, 214, 220, 220. Place the remaining stitches in working position. Knit, decreasing 1 stitch on neck edge every other row 10 times. Knit to row 244, 244, 250, 256, 256. Scrap these stitches off for shoulder. Seam both shoulders now.

NECKBAND

Tension 2/2. Cast on 148, 148, 148, 148, 148 stitches for 1:1 rib. Rib 36 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed.

With the wrong side facing you and starting on the right, take the center of the front neckline and, working towards the shoulder seam, hang the front neckline onto the first 44 needles. Bind these stitches off and remove them from the posts. Hang the back neckline onto the next 60 needles. Bind these stitches off then remove them from the posts. Hang the remaining front neckline onto the last 44 stitches. Bind these stitches off and remove from the posts.

SLEEVES

Tension 7. Row counter to 000. With the wrong side facing you hang the armhole between markers onto 120, 120, 120, 128, 128 needles. Knit to row 4. Decrease 1 stitch on both sides of this row and then every following 6th row until you have 100, 100, 100, 108, 108 stitches. Knit to row 60.

Cuff: Transfer all stitches for 1:1 rib. Tension 2/2. Rib 16 rows. Bind off all stitches loosely in rib.

Knit the second sleeve the same way.

FINISHING

Seam side seams. Sew rib at center of front neckline up from neckline about one inch. Leave remainder of rib at neckline open.

Machine wash and machine dry!!! Enjoy!!!

Make It Fit!

Using Gauges In Sizing

Midge Wilson - Temple Mountain Knits
P.O. Box 33 - Temple, NH 03084
Phone: (603)878-1198

The first very important step to knitting a garment is the tension square. If you have knitted a **tension square** of at least 70 stitches by 60 rows and **accurately** measured it your garment will always fit. I will admit, however, that after I have used a yarn for awhile and am sure of the gauge I will eliminate this step. You must be aware, however, that different colors of the same yarn will have some deviation in gauge, which will make very little difference in a boxy, unstructured garment, but can make the difference between a fit or a "miss" in a more tailored garment. **Believe me, it is a terrible disappointment to put all that work into a "just OK" or even worse, a "no way" fit.** It will take me longer to type in the directions to do a tension square than it will take you to do it, so there is no reason for not doing it. The excuse that you don't want to waste yarn has been used far too often.

To knit a tension square: Cast on at least 35 stitches each side of zero in your main knitting yarn using whatever stitch you will be using in your garment. I prefer a permanent cast on, as I save my swatches. this way I don't need to make one very time I use the same yarn in the same stitch. When you get enough squares, you can sew them together and make a couch throw (my Scots blood come out here). Try several different tensions for at least ten rows to decide which tension feels and looks the best for your garment. Once you are happy with the tension, change to a contrast yarn for six rows. On the next row place a series of holes by transferring one stitch for each number of tension (tension 7 means 7 holes) to either adjoining stitch leaving the empty needle in work. Knit six more rows in contrast color. Thread main color and knit 30 rows. On row 30 mark the 21st needle on each side of zero with a contrast thread by pulling the needle towards you so that the yarn on the needle falls behind the latch. Place a loop of contrast yarn in the hook of the needle and push the needle back so that you have knitted the stitch by hand with the contrast color. Leave the needle in working position and knit another 30 rows in main color. Change to scrap yarn and knit six or eight rows. If you are saving your swatch latch tool bind off. If you do not want to save the swatch just scrap off. When your swatch comes off the machine the stitches will be distorted, so you must let your swatch rest for at least one hour. If you are making a close fitting garment where fit is very important, it is a good idea to wash and dry your swatch before you measure it, using the same method you would use to clean your finished garment.

to measure your tension square lay it out flat and gently smooth it. **Do not stretch its.** Looking at your swatch you will see the marked 21st stitch and the stripe of contrast color where you started and stopped your main yarn. If you have the ruler that comes with the [Studio] machine lay the side marked

with an "S" between the marked stitches, being careful not to include the marked stitches. Read the number closest to the righthand mark but not including it. This will tell you the number of stitches between 10 cm or 4 inches. Now lay the "R" side of your ruler between the stripes of contrast color (but not including them!). This will give you the number of rows in 10 cm. or 4 inches. If you are using the knit radar (or contour) that is included in some machines, use the number that you arrived at for **stitches** to determine which ruler to put in. Set the number of rows on the row indicator of your contour. Insert paper pattern and go! For those of us who like to write our own patterns, get out your calculator, a piece of paper, and a pencil.

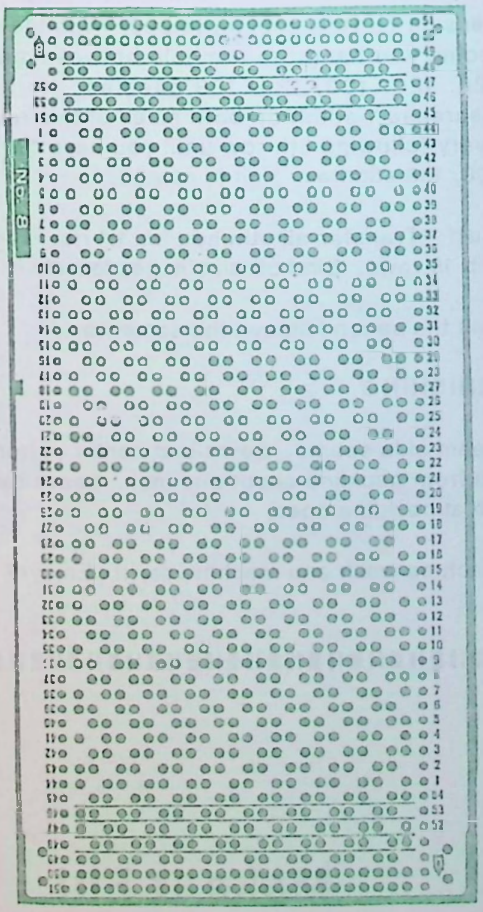
To use your gauge to create a pattern divide the stitch number and the row number that you got from your swatch by four. This will determine your stitch and row gauge per inch. **Note:** be sure to include fractions of an inch - do not round up or down as this will affect the fit of your garment. Now determine how many inches you need in length and width. **It is very important to have accurate measurements.** Either have a friend measure you or measure a similar garment. Allow for seaming and ease. I like to do a line drawing on an index card and put all measurements on this, creating a visual aid. With your calculator convert the number of inches you need to stitches and rows. Example: If you want to create a square that was 10 inches by 10 inches, and your gauge was 8 stitches and 10 rows per inch you would need to use 80 needles and knit 100 rows. When your gauge says that you have 8 stitches and 10 rows per inch it means: every time you add eight stitches to your garment you are adding 1 inch to the width of that garment; and every time you knit 10 rows you are adding 1 inch to the length of your garment. **This is only the case for this specific gauge. For other gauges simply substitute the numbers from the gauge per inch you arrived at earlier.**

Now that you have your gauge and your measurements it is a simple matter of calculating your stitches and rows. With a few simple calculations you will be able to design a garment to fit almost any figure type. This is the biggest advantage to doing your own patterns. This will also help you to determine the placement of design within the body of the garment. You will find that a calculator will be one of your most valuable tools to design. Once you have mastered this, you will never again accept less than a perfect fit or design placement. Just think! It all started with the simple little tension square!

Slip Stitch Sweater with Collar and Placket

Sylvia Stewart
RR 5, Box 138 - Kittanning, PA 16601

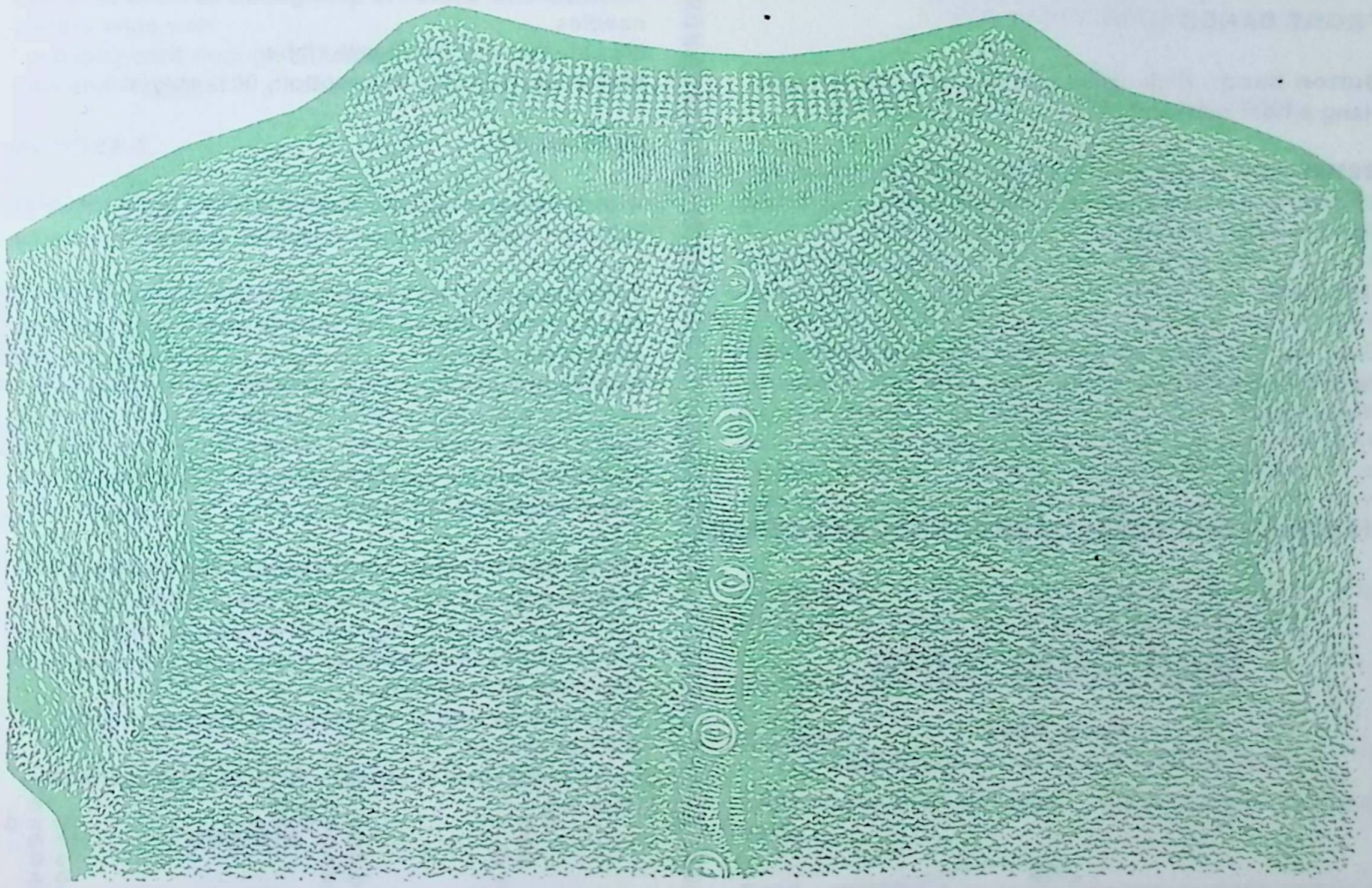
Yarn: 1 strand 2/24 wound with 2 very fine mill end yarns
Gauge: 7-3/4 stitches and 14-1/4 rows = 1" in the pattern stitch
Tension: try 8
Studio card: # 8 (shown below) or any very fine slip stitch pattern to give gauge. This sweater looks like a garter carriage stitch when finished.
Machine: a Studio 700 was used, but this can be knitted on any 4.5 mm standard gauge machine
Finished busts: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46"



BACK

Cast on 140, 148, 156, 162, 170, 178 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 2/2 knit 30 rows. All stitches to the main bed. RC 030 and tension 8 continue in pattern to row 178, 180, 180, 180, 186, 186.

SLIP STITCH SWEATER



Shape armholes: RC000. Bind off 10 stitches each side then decrease 1 stitch EOR 6, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19 times. There are now 108, 110, 112, 116, 118, 120 stitches.

Continue even on these to RC 122, 124, 130, 134, 138, 144. Scrap off the 46 stitches in the center (23-0-23) for the back neckline and scrap off the shoulder stitches.

FRONT

Work the ribbing as for the back. RC030 and tension 8 continue in the slip stitch pattern to row 116, 120, 124, 128, 138, 144. Bind off the center 4 stitches. Put all needles at the left in hold position and continue on the right half as for the back of the sweater up to row 80, 82, 86, 90, 94, 100 above the beginning of the armhole shaping. You should have 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58 stitches.

Shape front neckline: All sizes bind off 7 stitches at the neck edge of this half. RC000. All sizes decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge on row 1, 4, 7, 10 and every third row to the last decrease on row 41. At row 42 scrap off these shoulder stitches.

Setting the row counter on 116k, 120, 124, 128, 138, 144, knit the other half of the front to correspond to the first half.

Join shoulders of back to shoulders of front.

SLEEVES

Beginning at the bottom cast on 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 136 stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 2/2 knit 30 rows. Transfer to main bed. RC000. With tension 8 continue in pattern as you also increase 1 stitch each side every 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10 rows 10 times. You should now have 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 156 stitches. Continue even to row 78, 86, 92, 92, 100, 100.

Shape cap: Put 10 needles in HP 2 times, then 1

needle 30 times. Join sleeve to arm edge.

FRONT BANDS

Button band: Pick up 82 stitches and knit 16 rows. Hang a hem and bind off.

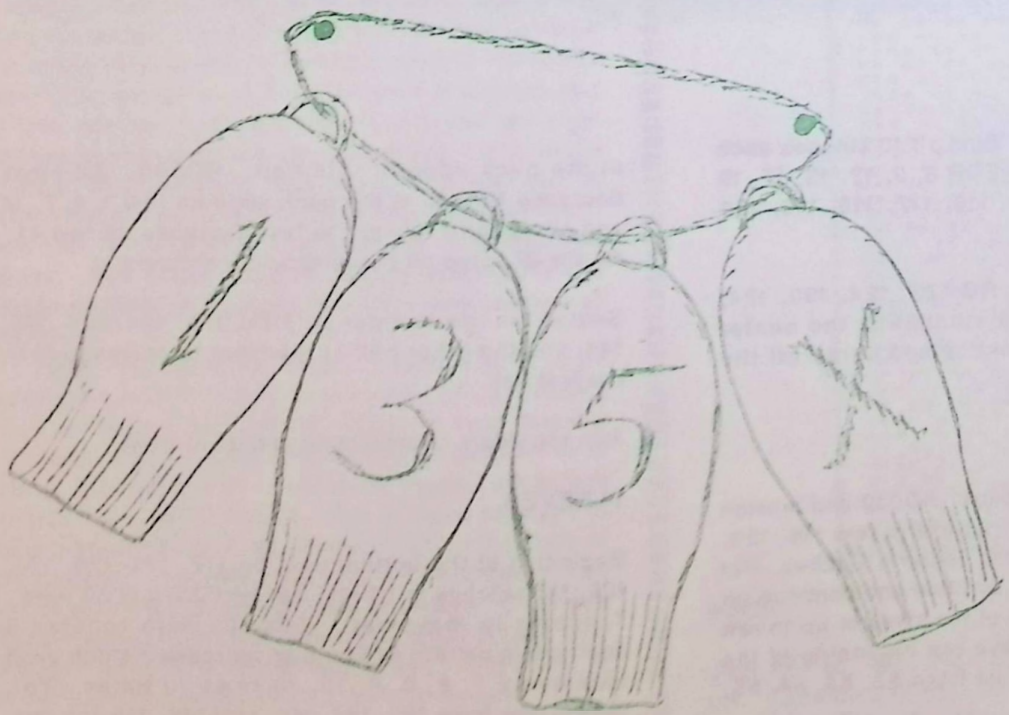
Buttonhole band: Work as the button band except at row 4 and row 12 work five evenly spaced buttonholes.

COLLAR

Cast on 140 stitches in 1:1 rib. In English rib and tension 4 knit even for 50 rows. Join to sweater's neck edge.

Golf Club Mitts

Maria Ross
12001 N 105th Ave. - Sun City, AZ 85351



Note: main part is knitted in tubular knitting; ribbing is knitted in a 2:2 rib with four # 4 hand knitting needles.
Machines: any bulky with ribber
Material: Sun Day 50% cotton, 50% acrylic

MITT BODY

with waste yarn cast on 39 stitches for a circular knitting (refer to instruction manual if necessary).

With main yarn and tension 2.2/2.2 knit to RC054.
Note: You will need to pull down on your knitting after every round.
RC054 start decreasing, leaving the first and last stitch on main bed intact. Decrease 1 stitch on each side of both needle beds. **Note:** Since the doubled up stitches have a tendency to drop, it is best to knit these stitches off by hand.

When decreasing, slant the stitches toward the outside edge.

Knit 2 rounds (4 rows).
Decrease as in row 54.
Continue to knit 2 rounds and decrease until 15 stitches remain.
Knit 2 more rows (1 round) - RC 074. Put sts on WY.

RIBBING

With three hand knitting needles pick up loops, doubling up 3 stitches to make 12 stitches on each needle.

Knit in 2:2 rib for 25 rows. Cast off.

FINISHING

Lace yarn end through top loops of the 15 sts, pull together and secure end on inside.

4 small cords for loops: Knit 3 sts (2 sts on MB and 1 st on ribber) in T 0 starting on WY.

1 large cord to hold all mitts together: Cast on as above. Knit 200 rows. Put on WY.

Sew up ends of small cords.
Pull ends of cords through top of mitt to form a loop.
Secure ends well.
Lace long cord through all loops.
Sew ends together in Kitchener Stitch. Secure well.

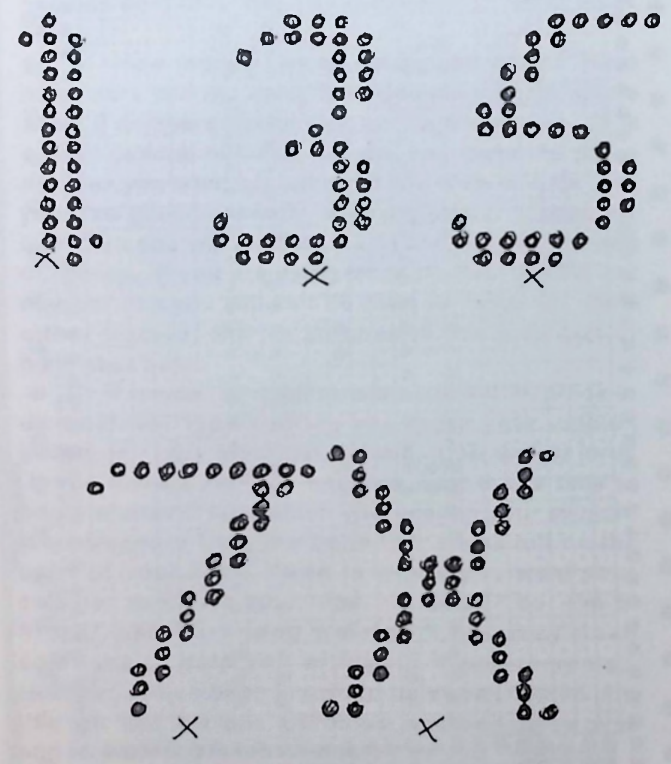
NUMBERS

In duplicate stitch (technique # 25) embroider letters on each mitt using the diagrams as needed.

Note: The "x" mark is the center of each letter. Put center in the middle of each mitt in the 10th row. Do not make a knot at the start of the yarn. Instead leave an end and sew up as instructed in the tip below.

TIp: To sew up ends securely avoid knots which will poke through the knitting in time. Just leave an end.

When work is done, lace end through the back of the knitting 2 or 3 times. Take out needle, split end of yarn in half, lace one end through one more time. Tie both ends into a square knot and trim.



Soft Jewelry

using Idiot's Delight

Sue Cole
420 Eureka Ave. - Fairbanks, AK 99701

Idiot's Delight trim is probably as old as machine knitting. I believe it got the name because even an idiot can do it. It used to be done manually on the older machines. I have included a picture of a punchcard and the electronic version (on page 12). These were included last month, but are repeated for the benefit of new subscribers.

Idiot's Delight is a trim that automatically folds up on itself as soon as you pull down on it. It is nice to use along the edges of afghans and on cardigans without buttons. You may also use it for straps on a camisole and curtain tie backs or belts. I'm sure you'll think of other uses as you start playing with it.

I used 8/2 or 2 strands of 14/2 cotton for these. The gauge is not important, just measure as you go.

This trim looks wonderful done on the bulky.

CHOKER

I have done this two ways - see which one you like best.

Cord - method # 1: leave carriage on plain and knit on an odd number of stitches - this will roll up on itself.

Cord - method # 2: Brother machines push in one part button on regular machines. On Brother 230 bulky set carriage halfway between plain and part. Singer set carriage to slip and have one side lever forward and the other back. Electronic machines must have power on. Punchcard machines make sure you don't have a card in the machine at this point as crazy things can happen!

The quick method for the choker is to e-wrap 3 stitches from 1-0-2 and knit a cord for 6". Now increase one stitch on each side by putting a new needle to B position on each row until you have needles left 5 to right 6 in work. Now transfer the needles to this set up:

$$1\underset{x}{1}1..1\underset{x}{.}..1\underset{x}{1}1$$

1 = working needle
. = out of work needle
x = tuck stitch

Memorize your pattern or put in your program or stitch number, depending on the machine used. For the older manual machines or hobby knitters pull the x'd needles to hold position and set carriage to hold. Knit 4 rows on hold then 2 rows on all needles - repeatedly.

Anyway, knit until the trim measures 10" from the geginning of the pattern row or whatever length you need for the front of the neck. Yes, you can measure right on the machine! Then decrease one stitch each side every row with a one-prong transfer tool until you are back to the 3 stitches and knit another 6" length of cord. Tie a knot in each end and it's ready to wear. Just tie it on! A pretty effect is to sew on a fancy bead or button to the center of the front or to take baby ribbon and lace it through the center tuck stitches - I'm sure you can come up with more ways. It also looks nice just as it comes off the machine, plain.

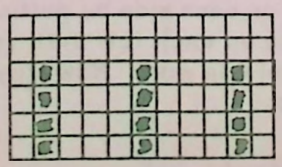
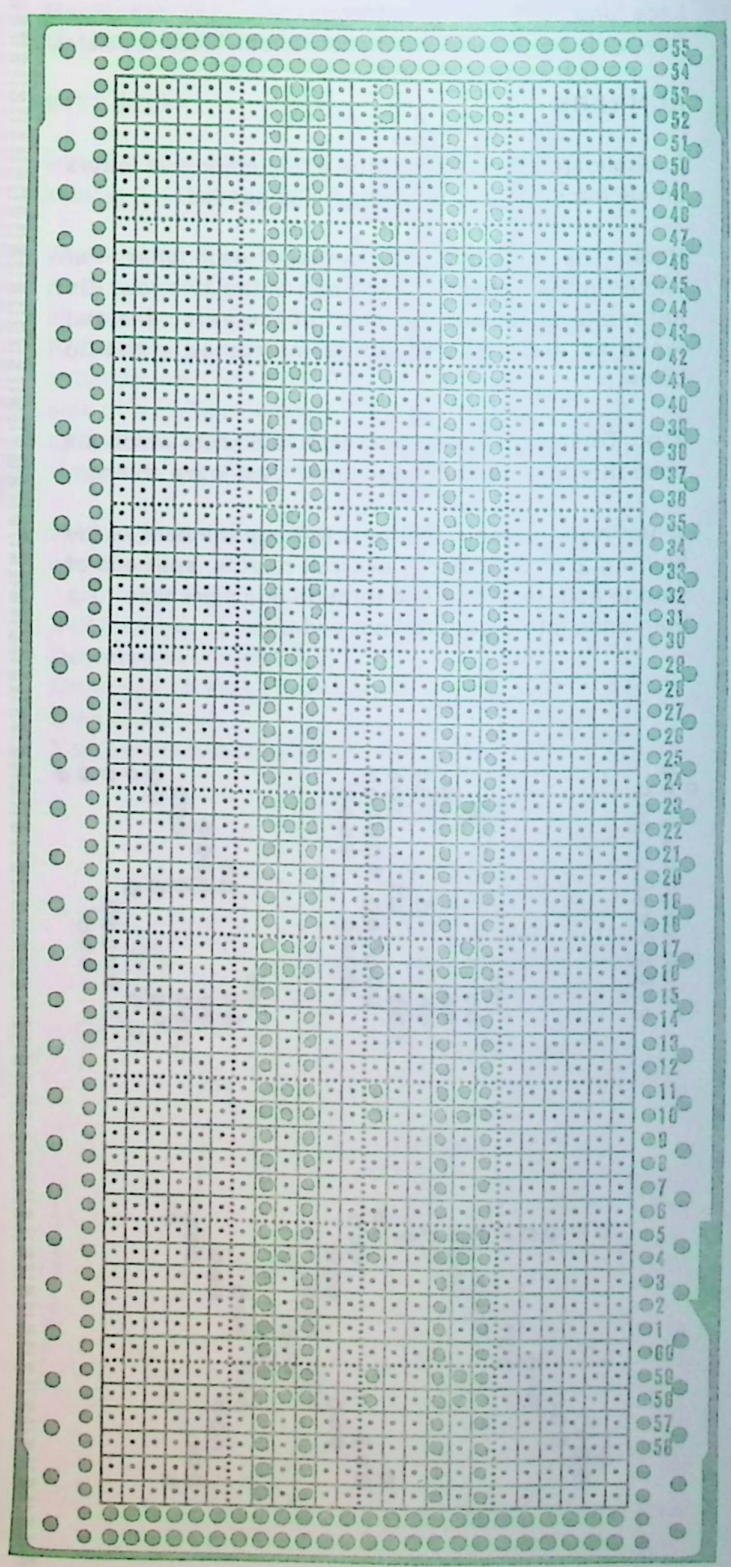
You could also make lengths of the trim in different colors and braid it together, or just lengths of plain cord and braid them together - it's endless!

The slower method is to start on scrap and rehang, gathering it up, then do the cord.

BRACELET

Do the same thing, but have 4" lengths of cord on each end and 4" of trim for a child and 6" for an adult. On my machine it was 76 rows for the child's bracelet and 150 rows for the child's choker.

HEADBAND

Knit length to go around head and make cords or sew elastic to go on bottom.



Make Your Sweater in Your Gauge - Your Size!

Cathy Hale
4991 Wilt Ave. - Las Cruces, NM 88001

Now I would like to attempt to explain how to make a sweater in your gauge and size. If you get stuck, call, or come over and I'll try to help.

Main tension: _____ Rib tension: _____ (should be about 3 numbers tighter than main tension)
Gauge: _____sts x _____rs = 1"

BACK

A: How wide do you want your sweater? Take your bust measurement, add 2" to 4" to that measurement, depending on how much ease you want. Then divide by 2. This is the number of inches wide you want your front and back to be. Now multiply that number by the number in your stitch gauge per inch. If you have 8 stitches per inch and need 20 inches then you will cast on 160 stitches or needles 80-0-80. You can cast on in 1:1 rib or mock rib.

B: How many rows of rib do you need? First make sure you are using the rib tension which will be about 3 numbers tighter than your main tension. 3" is a good general number, but you can make the rib as deep as you want. If using 1:1 rib, then miltiply 3 by your row gauge per inch. If your gauge is 11 rows per inch then you will multiply 3 x 11 and will knit 33 rows of ribbing. If you are using mock rib then double that number and you will knit 66 rows or mock rib. Now either transfer the rib stitches to the main bed or hang your hem.

C: Transfer to main tension and set machine to do whatever type knitting you made your tension swatch in. I.E.: stockinet, fairisle, tuck, and so forth. If you have a manual machine, now is the time to begin whatever type stitch you used in your swatch, too. Measure from the bone that sticks out on the back of your neck, down to where you want your sweater to hit on your hips. I like 25" but I'm 5' h-1/2" and very long waisted. You may need someone to help you with your measurements. Husbnads have been known to be sweetj-talked into this job, but if this is a problem, call and come over and I'll take your measurements for you. I promise I won't tell [your measurements]! Ha! Now take that measurement and subtract the number of inches of ribbing you've knitted, ie 3". In my case that's 25 - 3 = 33". Now multiply that number by your row gauge. If your gauge is 11 rows per inch and the number of inches you need is 22 like me, then you multiply 11 x 22 = 242 rows. This is the number of rows I would need from the ribbing up to my shoulders. **Wait!** Before you start knitting we need to figure . . .

D: How deep do we need our armhole and on what row will we mark each side with yarn for it? Usually a small adult size needs 8", a medium size needs 9", and a large siez needs 10". I'm a size 16 and I usually use 9". Multiply that number by the rows per inch and subtract the total from the number of rows you ended up with on letter "C". For me this would be 9" x 11 rs = 99 rows for depth of armhole. I'll subtract 242 rows - 99 rows = 143. So RC 143 is where I'll stop and mark my edges with contrasting yarn. Then I'll continue on to RC 242 and either bind off (if I'm doing "cut-n-sew") or use waste yarn and scrap off (if I'm shaping my neckline). **Don't forget E!**

E: Let's mark our neck edges. Multiply 7-1/2" by our stitch gauge and divide by two to know what stitches to mark with yarn before we bind off or scrap off. For me that would mean: 7-1/2 x 8 sts = 60 sts. 60 divided by 2 means that I'll mark stitch 30 left of 0 and 30 right of 0.

FRONT

We will knit it the same as the back, only we'll figure how deep to make the neckline and what stitches to bind off. That is unless we're doing "cut-n-sew". But that will be another newsletter.

F: Multiply 3-1/2" by your row gauge. For me that's 3-1/2" x 11 = 38.5. I'll drop the .5 and make my neckline 38 rows deep. Now, I have a system that has worked for me for years and isn't too bad looking. On a standard gauge machine I scrap off 20 stitches in the middle and decrease one stitch on the neck edge every other row as I knit each shoulder, up to the stitch number that I marked on the back. That means I put the opposite shoulder in hold, plus 10 stitches on the carriage side of 0. Then I decrease one stitch every other row out to the stitch number I marked on the back, i.e. 30. Then I knit straight up to my row number I figured for my length, i.e. 242. Next I scrap off my middle 20 stitches, 10-0-10 and proceed to knit the second shoulder the same as the first.

NECK RIB

Join one shoulder. Now hold up your neck edge to the machine - not too stretched or too limp - and note the number of stitches this width covers. I find it's usually 120 to 144 stitches, or 60-0-60 to 72-0-72. Cast on this many stitches in 1:1 rib or mock rib and knit at rib tension 24 rows for 1:1 rib and

30 for mock rib. If you're using 1:1 rib this will be plenty to turn under and slip stitch in place. Just like mock rib will hang their hem.

SLEEVE

G: How many stitches do we cast on? If you are small wristed use 8". If you are medium wristed use 9". If you are large wristed use 10" and you'll probably be fine. Multiply this number by your stitch gauge and cast on this many stitches. For me that's 9" x 8 = 72 stitches. Divide that by 2 and you have 36-0-36. Be sure to use ribbing tension.

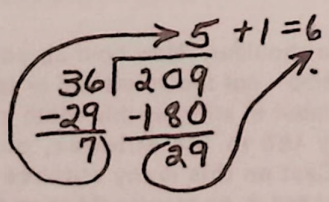
H: Use the same number of rows for H that you used for B on the body of your sweater. Ours was 33 for 1:1 rib and 66 for mock rib. Transfer ribber stitches to main bed or hang hem.

I: Now let's figure how many rows we need to make the sleeve. Measure from that bone in the back of your neck to your wrist over a slightly crooked elbow. This number will probably be around 27" to 32". Now subtract from that number half the width in inches of your sweater and the depth of your wrist ribbing. For me this is 32" - 10" (hald the width of my sweater) = 22". Next, 22" - 3" (wrist ribbing depth) = 19". My sleeve length above my wrist ribbing needs to be 19" long. 19 x 11 (our row gauge) = 209 rows. **Don't start knitting the sleeve above the ribbing till we've figured all the way through K!**

J: We need to know how many stitches we need to end up with at the top to fit between our marks on the sweater. Whatever your number in inches was on letter D, multiply that by 2 (for front plus back), then multiply that number by your stitch gauge. For me it looks like this: 9 x 2 = 18. 18 x 8 = 122. I need 144 stitches. Divide that by 2 and I get 72-0-72.

K: Now we need to know how often to increase in order to get from 36-0-36 at the bottom of the sleeve to 72-0-72 at the top of the sleeve. Since we will be doing the same thing on the same row on each side, we'll work with just the numbers on one side of 0. I use the standard mathematics that most of you know.

First take the number of stitches on one side of 0 at the top of your sleeve and subtract the number of stitches on one side of 0 at the bottom of your sleeve. i.e. 72 - 36 = 36 sts. 36 stitches in this case are the number of stitches we must increase in the number of rows we figured in letter I. For me that's 209. divide 209 by long hand method (not your calculator) by 36 like this:



Draw your arrows like I did and fill in your phrase below like I did. I don't know why this works, I just know it does and I end up with a nice sweater sleeve every time!! That's good enough for me!

Increase 1 stitch each side every 5 rows, 7 times. Then, increase 1 stitch each side every 6 rows, 29 times.

Join all your seams by your favorite method and you are done.

I hope you can follow this. If you can, you can make any adult or youth size sweater, in any stitch type you want using any standard gauge machine, in any gauge you have, using any yarn. The only difference for bulky users is that the neck rob won't have to be 24 rows, it'll be more like 18 and for the bulky machine use a total of 10 stitches at the base of the neck instead of 20 in letter F.

See chart on page 15

Your knitting friends as new subscribers to *Pat's Patterns*!

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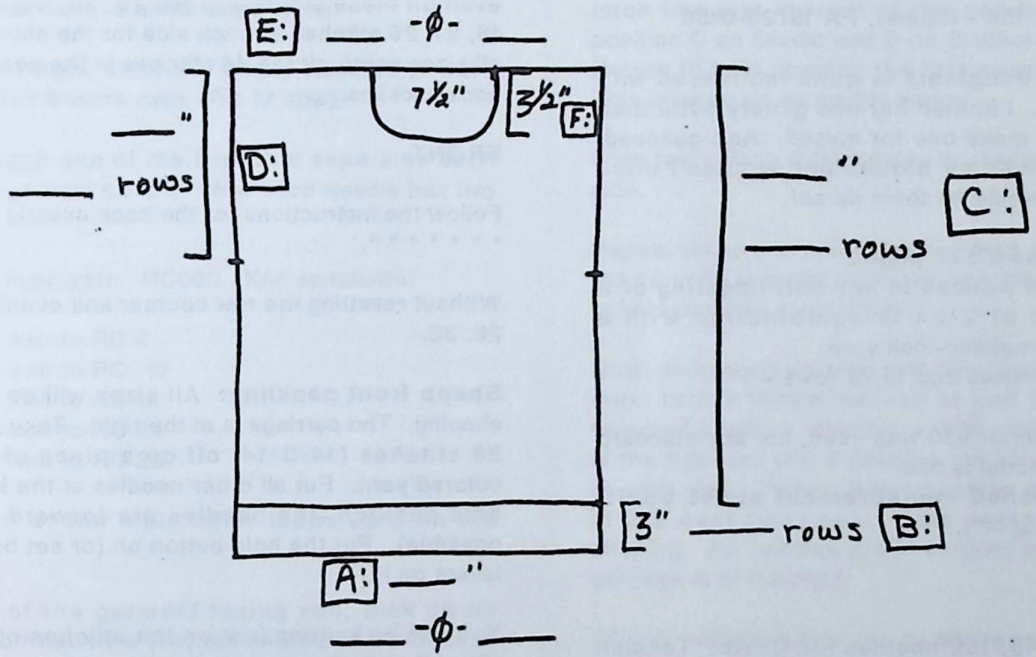
Pat Wetzel
Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728

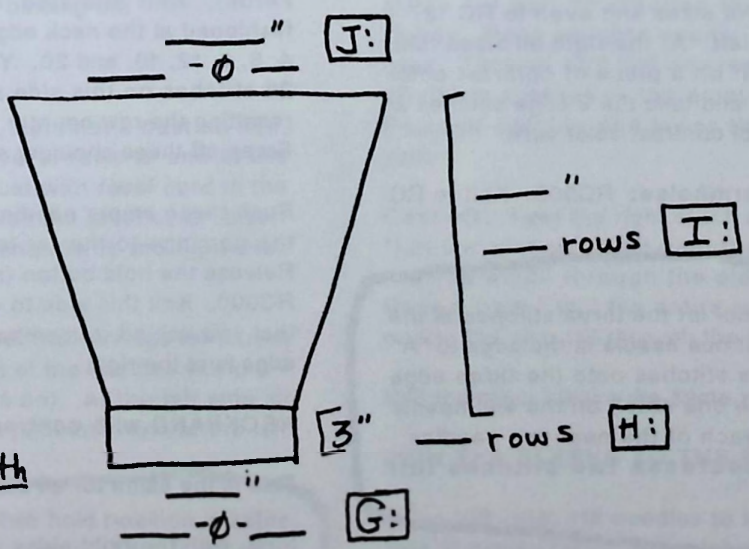
Easy Basic Sweater
in your size!

Front
and
Back:



✸
Tension ____
Rib tens. ____
Gauge ____sts x ____rs = 1"

Sleeve:



K:
Inc. 1 st.
every ___ rows
___ times,
then inc. 1 st.
every ___ rows
___ times. ---
Do this on both
sides of sleeve
at same time

Glitzy Blouse

STEP-BY STEP FOR BEGINNERS

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

One of our daughters is quite impressed with glittery clothing. I knitted her one glittery outfit then later decided to make one for myself. As I guessed, both girls "loved" my blouse and wouldn't mind borrowing it if I would let them do so!

Photograph: see # 3 on page 2
Yarn: about 10 ounces of any soft fingering or a double strand of 2/24 in combination with a spider-web fine metallic-look yarn.
Gauge: 7.25 stitches and 10.75 rows = 1"
Tension: try 6
Machine: a Brother 930 was used, but any standard gauge 4.5 mm model is fine
Sizes and finished measurement at the bust: S(36"), M(40"), L(44").

BACK

Arrange 132, 146, 160 needles for 1:1 rib. Tension 0/0 cast on. RC000. Tension 1/1 all sizes knit to RC 34, ending at the right. Transfer all ribber stitches to the main bed. Disconnect the ribber arm and lower the ribber, then remove all three large weights and the ribber cast on comb. Change to main carriage.

Tension 6. RC000. All sizes knit even to RC 127 - the carriage is at the left. At the right all sizes take the edge 8 stitches off on a piece of contrast color yarn. Knit to the right and take the 8 edge stitches at the left off on a piece of contrast color yarn.

Finish shaping the armholes: RC000. Knit to RC 2.

Using a three-prong tool lift the three stitches at the right edge off. Put just one needle at the edge to "A" position. Replace the stitches onto the three edge needles. There is now one stitch on the end needle and two stitches on each of the next two needles. This is the way to **decrease two stitches full fashioned.**

Decrease the same way at the left side also. Hang a claw weight at each edge. Continue to decrease two stitches at each side of EOR (every other row, or RC 2, 4, 6, 8 and so forth) a **total** of 9, 11, 12 times, depending on size. When the last set of decreases has been done, 80, 86, 96 stitches should remain.

* * * * * *

Without resetting the row counter, continue to knit even on these stitches to RC 76, 80, 86. Scrap off 18, 21, 26 stitches at each side for the shoulders and all sizes scrap off the 44 stitches in the center for the back neckline.

FRONT

Follow the instructions for the back exactly up to the * * * * * * *.

Without resetting the row counter knit even to RC 22, 26, 32.

Shape front neckline: All sizes will do the same shaping. The carriage is at the right. Take the center 28 stitches (14-0-14) off on a piece of contrast colored yarn. Put all other needles at the left side in hold position (the needles are forward as far as possible). Put the hold button on (or set both russel levers on I).

You will be knitting just on the stitches of the right side. To trip the row counter it may be necessary to push the carriage beyond this half of the sweater. Knit slowly, being sure to trip the row counter with each pass of the carriage.

RC000 (this means to set the row counter to all zeros). Knit this side, decreasing one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge when the RC shows 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 16, and 20. You should have just 18, 21, 26 stitches on this side after this shaping. without resetting the row counter continue knitting to RC 54. Scrap off these shoulder stitches.

Push these empty needles to "A" position then push the carriage to the far left side of the needle bed. Release the hold button (russel levers). Insert yarn. RC000. Knit this side to correspond to the first side that you knitted, remembering that this time the neck edge is at the right!

NECKBAND with contrast color picot trim band

This is the same for all sizes.

First, with the right sides together, place the stitches of one back shoulder and its front shoulder on the machine and bind off to create a join.

RC000. Tension 6. With the trim color automatic

cast on 142 stitches (71-0-71), then continue knitting to RC 6. With a one-prong transfer tool transfer every other stitch to a neighboring needle. When you are finished every other needle has two stitches and the alternate needles are empty.

Note: Do not remove either edge stitch.

Be sure to return all of the empty needles to work position. Knit 6 more rows (RC 12 now).

Hang up each one of the bars that separates each loop from the cast on row. Now each needle has two loops.

Change to main yarn. RC000. Knit as follows:

tension 6 - knit to RC 4
tension 5 - knit to RC 10
tension 4 - knit to RC 18
tension 5 - knit to RC 24
tension 6 - knit to RC 28.

Hang each of the main color loops up onto the needles.

Purl side of the garment facing you, pick up all scrapped off neckline stitches as well as 35 stitches along each side of the front neckline. There are three stitches on each needle. Do not knit a row, but bind off all stitches, being careful not to drop any stitches.

Create the remaining shoulder seam by putting the remaining stitches of the opposing back and front shoulder on the needles and binding off.

PUFFY SLEEVES

Beginning with scrap yarn, automatic cast on 128, 140, 156 stitches. Knit several rows to end at the right. Break scrap yarn. Just with ravel cord in the feeder knit to the left. Release the ravel cord. Insert main yarn. Tension 6 knit one row to the right over all of the stitches.

Shape sleeve cap: First set the carriage for partial knitting (only a selected part of the needles will knit - in other words hold button/s on). At the left side all sizes put 38 needles in hold position. Knit to the left and

place the yarn between the two hold position needles closest to the last knitted stitch. This is what is called a "wrap".

Place 38 needles at the right in hold position. Knit to the right and wrap.

Step one: At the side **opposite** the carriage, push the **two** hold position needles that are closest to the knitting position needles to **selected** (upper knitting) position - the needle gets pushed back until its open latch lies just in front of the needle bed. This is position C on Studio and D on Brother. Knit one row. Return to hold position the last needle that knitted. This creates an automatic wrap.

Step two: Repeat the above paragraph on the other side.

Repeat steps one and steps two four more times until the carriage is at the right and only 33 needles remain in hold position at each side.

Now, follow steps one and two, but this time you must return **three** instead of just two needles to selected position. Continue this until the carriage is at the right and just 8 needles remain in hold position at each side. Return these needles at the beginning of the next two rows. This completes the cap shaping. All needles are in knitting position and the carriage is at the right.

RC000. All sizes knit as you **decrease two stitches** full fashioned at each side of RC 4, 8, 18, 28, and 38, then continue even to RC 48.

Cuff: Scrap off the remaining 108, 120, 136 stitches and rehang onto 96, 102, 110 needles, doubling up 12, 18, 26 stitches evenly across. Transfer every other stitch (or pair of stitches in some cases) to the ribber. Hang weights evenly. Tension 1/1 knit 16 rows. Tension 10/8 knit one row to the left. Transfer all ribber stitches to the empty main bed needles. Remove weights and lower the ribber. Break the yarn.

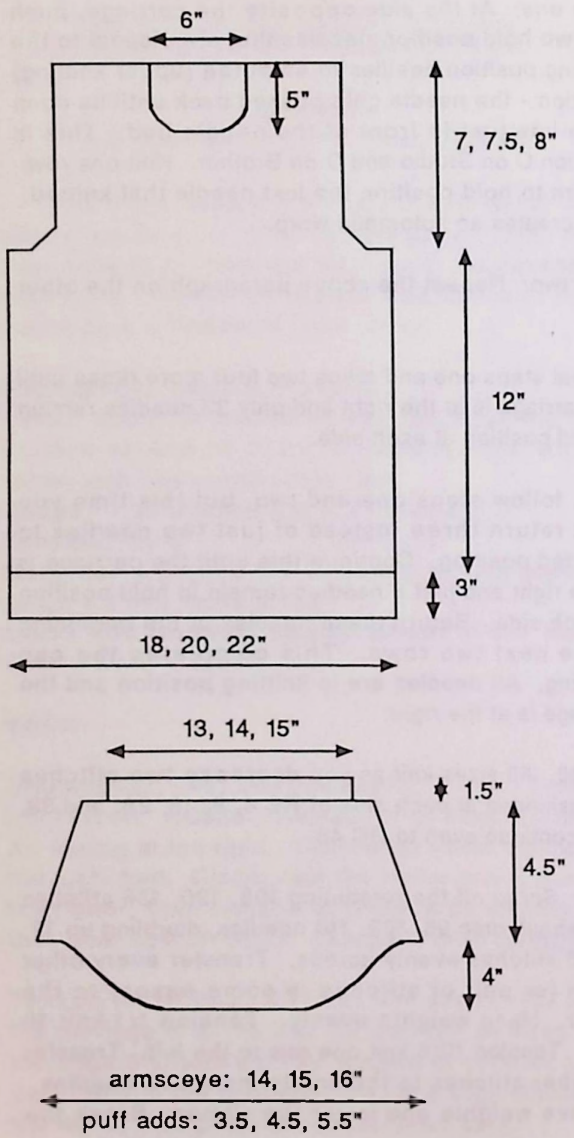
Cast off: Take the right stitch off onto the latch tool. *Lift the next stitch off onto the latch tool, then pull the new stitch through the old stitch on the tool.* Repeat from * to * the entire way across, ending by pulling the yarn tail through the last stitch.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

JOIN THE SLEEVE TO THE BLOUSE

Bring 102, 108, 116 needles to knitting position. Knit side of blouse facing you, pick up stitches along one armhole, including the 8 stitches at each side. Purl side of sleeve facing you pick up all open stitches and hanging these on top of the blouse stitches. Hang **double** sleeve stitches on the center 26, 32, 40

needles. Being very careful not to drop any stitches, bind off across to join the sleeve to the armhole.



Book Reviews

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Our subscribers who also write their own knitting pattern books may not be turning out as much material as they used to. At least the number of books I have received in the past year has dropped off to next-to nothing. If you have a new knitting book, please send me a copy and I will be glad to give it an objective review in this column.

In today's world it seems to take two incomes to make ends meet (if we are lucky). If you are looking for a way to make your knitting machine be your way of adding to the family earnings you might want to make use of the booklet ***Have a Home Party***. The author, Midge Wilson, supports her immediate and extended family by selling her knits in a style which is similar to that which is used by Tupperware, Home Interiors, and so forth. The booklet gives lots of concrete advice!

Reading through the booklet you will learn how to select the line of yarns to be used. You'll find out how to establish your price structure. She even explains how to set up the party system and how to conduct a party.

Other information is also provided. You will also find some black and white photos of some of her line. In addition Midge includes her telephone number and encourages you to phone if you have additional questions after reading what she has to share. How can you go wrong? To order just send $10 to Midge Wilson, P.O. Box 33, Temple, NH 03084.

The second book I want to share with you will be a boon to those of you who have young children. You know how you just get the little ones outfitted and the next time you look at them the sleeves are too short and their tummies are showing due to rapid growth spurts? ***Sweaters to Grow with*** by Helen Senechal will let you get lots of extra use from the sweaters you knit for your children, since one sweater includes grow panels so that it will fit two sizes! The contrast color stripes of the body and sleeves are hemmed to the inside invisibly. So if you knitted a size 6 navy sweater with red grow stripes, as a size 6 sweater it would be solid navy. Then, when the child outgrows the size 6 and needs a size 8, you just release the stitching that holds the grow panels and the sweater becomes a size 8 in navy with red stripes.

The booklet spans children's sizes 2 through 12. Is this the kind of child's pattern you have been lookding for? To get your copy send $10 to Helen Senechal, Dream Weaver Design, Norway Hill, Hancock, NH 03449.

Sylvia Stewart has a new release. This book is entitled ***Special Sweaters for Everyone***. She has developed an unusually attractive jumbo cable effect that you will want to try! Her instructions take you step-by-step through the "how-to" of forming the jumbo cables, so you won't have any problems with this.

Once you see how easy it is to knit the jumbo cables you will be ready to start knitting. Three sweater variations in the book make use of these stunning jumbo cables. The other three sweaters are done in other stitches: one is done in mini cables, another features hand embellished stripes on a tuck stitch design, the third features a fairisle design on the yoke.

These sweaters are in ten sizes, so there will be a size to fit you. They range from 34" chest/bust to 52" chest/bust. Color photos of the sweaters are included in the spiral bound book. Complete written instructions make these easy for new knitters, or you can also choose to work from a diagram which contains all the crucial stitches, rows, and shapings.

The book is priced at just $6.00. To order your copy send $7.50 (to include postage costs) to Sylvia Stewart, RR 5, Box 138, Kittanning, PA 16601.

* * * new booklet * * *

Automatic Pineapple Lace

only for Brother machines

Pineapple lace is one of my original designs. Originally the only way to knit garments in this lacy technique was through hand manipulation. Now the code has been broken! Hand manipulation is no longer necessary! Now you can quickly knit sweaters, skirts, hats, shawls, baby items, and afghans in this intricate stitch. The booklet includes three different variations, suitable for many projects.

$4.00 plus $1.50 s/h

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728-0158

The Machine Knitter's Dictionary

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

Everything falls on the floor - This is what can happen if the knitter forgets to close the latch of the yarn feeder of the carriage. And if the yarn breaks as the carriage is being pushed rapidly back and forth everything falls on the floor. Usually when everything falls on the floor loud expletives fall from the knitters lips. This event is to be avoided at all costs!

⇨ Extension rails - These are attached to Brother machines, one at each side of the needle bed, and used to park the lace carriage at the left and the knit carriage at the right - when lace is being made. Other brands of machine also include extension rails and for the same purpose.

Fringe - This is a popular way of finishing the edges of afghans and the lower edge of a poncho. Fringe might also be used as a trim along a saddle shoulder or other trim line for a Western effect. Originally fringe was an extension of the fabric and was created by cutting or tearing said fabric. Now, however, many fringes are created separately and then attached to the item. Fringe on knits is often just strands of yarn that are knotted into the edge of the knitted garment. Fringe can also be knitted loops which are then cut and sew onto the project.

Front bed - If you own just a knitting machine, that machine is your front bed. However, when you add a connected ribber the ribber becomes the front bed and the main bed is the back bed. On Passap machines the back bed is the ribber and their front bed is the main bed. Sound confusing? Just remember that the front bed is the one closest to your body and the back bed is the one farthest away.

Full fashioned - This term is associated with decreases and increases. Utilitarian shaping can be done on the extreme edge of the fabric if the full fashioned look isn't required or desired. This edge shaping may be desired when the knitting is being done in a pattern stitch. However, when a garment is knitted in stockinet, full fashioned shaping lends an artistic look. Full fashioned shaping is done two or more stitches in from the edge. One or more stitch is laid on top of one or more other stitches, creating an eye appealing slanted line.

Stephanie's Knitting Machine Seminar

SEPTEMBER 21 & 22, 1991

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Dorothy Ballard - Fort Dodge, IA
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Debrah Brown - South Bend, IN
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Ta da da daaa da daaa!

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Letters to the Editor

Pat Wetzel
P.O. Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728-0158

When you have a question or a hint to share or if you need to learn how to perform a knitting technque or want to praise or complain about something, please address your comments to this column. We love hearing from you! This gives us the chance to reply to questions of general interest. Sometimes months can pass and not one of you takes the time to write to suggest topics for discussion. When that happens it is hard to keep this column alive.

Way back in January Emily P. from Metairie, LA wrote with these comments: *"In your January '91 issue of **Pat's Patterns** you refer on page 6 in "Easy Saddle Shoulder" by Cathy Hale to pattern # 487 in **Stitch World** also "Baby Girl Sweater" by Sylvia Stewart design card from **The Knittery**. I am not familiar with either book or design cards and very interested in knowing where these can be found."*

I responded to Emily's questions personally, since the reply didn't take a lot of time and she included a stamped envelope for my answer. Let me comment here for the rest of you who voice similar complaints from time to time. Brother and Studio dealers can each order several hard cover books that are full of designs for knitting. Most of the books have 24 stitch repeating designs. The designs include fairisle, skip, tuck, weaving, lace, and thread lace. Other books with Intarsia designs and designs specifically for the bulky machines exist. Ask you dealers about these! The books are not cheap, but there is so much in them that the cost is still a bargain. I believe I have each such book and enjoy them immensely.

As to the ***Stitch World*** book, it is available from any Brother dealer. My guess is that $49.00 ppd is a fair price for it.

The Knittery is a company located in Walker, MN. I am sure that if you use that address plus call the post office for the zip code, you will be able to write to them (I have a feeling it's a small enough town to do so). In your letter ask for their catalog of punch card designs. They sell pre-punched designs which range in price from about $1.25 to about $2.25 each. You must specify whether you want them for Studio or Brother machines.

@ @ @ @ @

A recent letter advising me of her address change arrived from from Dorothy R. in Dowagiac, MI: *"Thank you for your well-written patterns with complete instructions. I have tried two other magazines also, but have not renewed them because they leave too much unexplained for a novice. Your **four Seasons** Series are wonderful references for me.*

Could you put in a pattern now and then using the double bed changer, as I have just bought one and don't know how to adjust the normal pattern to color changer?

P.S. Your index at the end of the year is most helpful."

Thanks, Dorothy, for your good comments. As to color changer knitting, my ***Four seasons # 6*** and ***four Seasons # 11*** both deal with the aspects of using a color changer and creating designs to use with it. Referring to that material will be helpful to you. I do plan to include an article and pattern for the color changer in one of the fall issues, so you can look forward to it.

@ @ @ @ @

Many months ago a subscriber wrote to ask for information on the color changer, but most of her questions were answered in issue # 6 of ***four Seasons***. One nit-picky thing bothers her, though. When going from 1:1 rib to full needle rib there will be a row of holes at the changeover row. She wants to know how to avoid this. I believe I answered this question somewhere before, but here goes again. One thing you can try is to knit one circular round on all needles before beginning the pattern work. This seems to minimize the holes somewhat. The only true solution, though, is to pick up the heel of each adjoining stitch and place it on the adjacent empty needle. This must be done at each stitch on each bed. That's a lot of work! For myself, I have learned to appreciate those holes as a sort of esthetic decorative touch!

@ @ @ @ @

Rosey M. from Macomb, IL writes, *"Somehow I didn't get a January issue and your [garter carriage top] in Feb issue doesn't work on a regular 840 machine. Could you do an article on gauges for tuck and patterns?"*

Each issue contains subscription information on the cover and unfortunately we must charge $2.00 to cover the postage costs of sending a replacement issue. As to swatch articles, what a wealth in this issue! Hope you read and learn a lot! More later!!!

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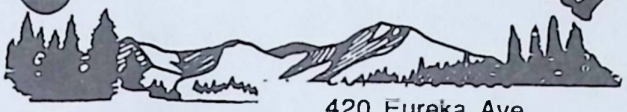

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